UNITED NATIONS

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/CP/MLI/NOTE/3*
15 October 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
14-18 February 1983, New York
Agenda item 3 (b)

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MALI

Note by the Administrator

Programme period	Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986
1983-1986	$65 million

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. The Government of Mali extensively involved UNDP in the preparation of its third country programme, which was divided into two major phases. In the first phase, with co-ordination by the Ministry of Planning, the technical ministries drew up a programme which was submitted to UNDP and the executing agencies in the framework of the ongoing dialogue and consultations with the government authorities. In particular, UNDP and the executing agencies had agreed on the main areas of activity on which UNDP operations should be focused at the meeting at Dakar in January 1981 of the UNDP Resident Representatives serving in the Sahelian countries. In the second phase, in May 1982, UNDP worked out with the Government the final country programme based on the proposals put forward in September 1981. In these negotiations account was taken of the results of a number of programming

* The notes by the Adminstrator concerning the previous programmes for Mali were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/MLI/R.1/RECOMMENDATION and DP/GC/MLI/R.2/RECOMMENDATION.

missions sent to Mali by certain United Nations specialized agencies and of the technical opinion of the representatives of the executing agencies serving in Mali. The programme also took account of possible inputs from other sources of bilateral and multilateral assistance in order both to avoid any duplication of resources and to blend all external assistance into a coherent whole.

2. The second country programme for Mali initially covered the period of the second programming cycle (1977-1981). Owing to the postponement until February 1983 of the submission to the Governing Council of the country programmes for all the Sahelian countries, Mali's second programme was extended to cover 1982. The third country programme for Mali therefore covers the four years (1983-1986) of the third UNDP programming cycle.

II. Relationship of the country programme to national development objectives

3. The priority goals of Mali's five-year economic and social development plan for 1981-1985 are food self-sufficiency, water management, consolidating the endeavour to build up livestock numbers, improving external and internal communications, rationalizing distribution networks, meeting the population's requirements with respect to primary health care and medicines, and involving the private sector in industrial development.

4. With a view to achieving food self-sufficiency the Government will implement programmes to increase grain production, to expand livestock production and to promote integrated basic development. The goal of water management will be achieved through programmes for the exploration and exploitation of ground water, hydrological studies and storage dam construction, water supply works and the establishment of a national water fund. The improvement of communications will be brought about through the development of road infrastructure and of civil aviation and telecommunications, and the private sector will be involved in industrial development through the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises.

5. The Government's goals in the 1981-1985 development Plan are in keeping with the areas of activity recommended for UNDP involvement at the meeting of Resident Representatives serving in the Sahelian countries. The programmes and projects to be financed by UNDP are classified under five main development themes frequently coincide with the development goals of the countries concerned: food self-sufficiency and integrated basic development; diversification of the Sahelian economies; water management; development of human resources; infrastructure (development administration).

III. Content and phasing of the programme

6. The total of $40,575,000 available for programming for the period 1983-1986 was obtained by deducting from the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) of $65 million: 20 per cent as a mandatory reserve ($13 million); $9.3 million for the maximum budget authorized for 1982; $362,000 for borrowing during the second cycle; and $1,763,000 as a reserve for continuous programming. That amount has been divided among 37 projects, of which 21 are ongoing and 16 are new projects.

7. In accordance with the Adminstrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) classification, the most important sectors in terms of resources allocated are: agriculture, forestry and fisheries (32.6 per cent); natural resources (21.4 per cent); general development (14 per cent); health (7.9 per cent); industry (6.1 per cent); and education (5.5 per cent). However, if the classification is made by reference to programme themes, the breakdown is as follows: food self-sufficiency (32.5 per cent); diversification of the Sahelian economies (24.1 per cent); water management (14.6 per cent); development of human resources (13.7 per cent); development administration (13.1 per cent); and science and technology (2 per cent).

8. In the field of food self-sufficiency and integrated basic development UNDP co-operation will finance: agricultural projects such as seed production, reduction of post-harvest losses and agro-meteorology; livestock projects, such as assistance to the Malian Livestock and Meat Agency (OMBEVI), assistance in developing livestock production in the western Sahel, assistance to the Livestock Production Department, assistance to the Dilly and Kayes Sud pilot livestock production tracts; and integrated basic development projects, such as the fund for assisting community initiatives and the development of onchocerciasis-free regions. Moreover, a total of $6,750,000 has been earmarked for integrated basic development activities for which projects will be prepared at a later stage.

9. In the area of the diversification of the Sahelian economies action will be focused on the mining, industrial and trade sectors and on transport and communications. In the mining sector a project to assist in prospecting for gold at Bagoué will be implemented. With regard to the industrial sector, UNDP's major contribution will cover projects to provide assistance to the Centre for Research into Industrial Promotion (CEPI), to the Malian Maintenance Agency (EMAMA), to the Malian Food Canning Company (SOCAM) and to the Department of Industry (DNI). The UNDP input to the trade sector will be made through a large-scale co-operation project in the field of trade development and international trade. UNDP assistance for the development of transport and communications will be focused on two projects: a project for advanced and refresher training in aviation and a road rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance project.

10. In the field of water management UNDP assistance will cover, on the one hand, the exploration and exploitation of ground water and, on the other hand, the construction of productive wells between Timbuktu and Taodéni and the sinking of wells in the Gao region.

11. Projects in the field of development of human resources will concern training and health. As regards training, projects will strengthen such training institutions as the Productivity and Budget Management Institute (IPGB), the National Engineering School (ENI) and the National Institute for the Blind. A multidisciplinary training assistance project will help the Government of Mali to plan and finance short-term training courses. In the health sector, UNDP will help to set up a unit for manufacturing pharmaceutical products and to strengthen the Public Health and Sanitation Board (DHPA) and the National Institute for Public Health (INRSP).

12. Lastly, in the field of development administration, UNDP will help the Government to obtain financing for the 1981-1985 Plan and to strengthen its planning structures and administrative machinery. The four assistance projects concerned are the project to assist the Ministry of Planning, the project to organize a round-table donors' meeting, the project for assistance for administrative reform and the project to establish national facilities for household surveys.

13. In the area of technology, UNDP will provide assistance to the Centre for Adapted Technology, whose goal is to help the Government to improve living and housing conditions for the poorest population groups.

IV. Specific development problems and requirements

14. Mali, one of the least developed countries, is a land-locked country that has suffered from the drought that has been affecting the Sahelian countries for a number of years. The Government needs considerable external assistance in order to achieve the goals set forth in the development Plan. It has therefore requested assistance from UNDP in organizing a round-table meeting of donors, which will help to mobilize the necessary resources. This meeting is to take place from 11 to 16 December 1982.